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Trees and Plants

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English	Spanish	Cayapa
	guayacan	walaka'a*
rubber	caucho	sa'be
cedar	cedro	imli'a-tcî, or imli'a-tcî
	guadaripo	tû-tcî
	amarillo	pitûa'lû
	balsa	na'na
	dama juna	te'cki-tcî or te'ki-tcî
	achote	ca'imû (canyûû-tcî = the shrub)
	hava	ma'lû-tcî
	guabo	cî'yû (cî'-tcî = the tree). See p. 109
	guabo macheton	macti-ga' cîyû
	guabo dulce	pi' cîyû
	guabo tacuane	ni'itga cîyû
	guabo agria	na' cîyû
		pû' cîyû
calabash	calabaza	wa'lyû (wa'l-tcî = the tree), also ca'lya
chocolate	cacao	kaka'lû
papaw	papaya	papa'ia
	caimito	a'kû'ityu (akûî'û-tcî = the tree)
	zapote	sapû'le
orange	naranja	la'nna (lanna'-tcî = the tree)

*In some instances these names are invariably given by informants with tcî, signifying tree, following the root of the word; in others this is never added unless it is intended particularly to show that the tree itself is meant. In some cases the addition of tcî causes considerable phonetic change in the root. In those cases where the simple root form and also the compound form were obtained, the latter follows the former in parentheses.

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ENGLISH	SPANISH	CAYAPA
lupin	frijol	ki'mō (ītmō'-ōzī = the tree)
	chocolatillo	tōkōla'ie, tōkōllaī'o
sandpaper tree		lya'pir-bakī
plantain	platano	pa'tola
banana	seda	ō'da, ōtla-kīnī'a
	hoja blanca	ī'ha-bakī[1]
	hoja negra	ō'lōē-bakī
sugar-cane	caña dulce	ō'lla
wild cane	caña brava	ōya'ēyī
corn	maiz	pī'rū
tobacco	tabaco	ta'kū
	yuca	kā'ōrū, kā'ōtōē
	rascadera	ōū'a
pineapple	piña	tōī'ya
pepper	aji	tyū
	yerba buena	ēnī vō'nīī[2]
pumpkin	sapayo	ū
	kuna-kuna	ya'-ōzī
	matamba	bī'ta
		nāmōū'a'
	tangarra	āū'a-ōzī

Palms

ivory nut	palma tagua	tī'mō bālū (tī'ā-ōzī = the palm)[4]
	palma real	ōya'-ōzī

[1] This term, like the Spanish *hoja blanca*, signifies "white leaf."

[2] The name of this introduced plant is obviously a corruption of the Spanish.

[3] A porous vine used as a smoking material by children.

[4] In the majority of cases the names given by informants for these palms are combinations of the simple names of the palms with the word *ōzī*, signifying "tree." The five cases in which the simple name was obtainable are here noted, the compound terms following them in parentheses.

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English	Spanish	Cayapa
	palma palmicha	sā'wī (sa'n-tcī = the palm)
	palma chonta dura	ka'imbī (kanō'-tcī = the palm)
	palma chapil or milpeso	kūla'pō-tcī
	palma guividnande	vīñga'-tcī
	palma guinul	pūka''-tcī
	palma pambil	bū'a (bū'īñ-tcī = the palm)
	palma crespa	pī'nlya-tcī
	palma chontilla	pē'aputc
coconut	palma coco	kō'kō (kō'kō-tcī = the palm)
fan-leaf palm	palma rampile	pī'tcūa va'ha kapī'm-tcī

GAME

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Game is abundant in the jungle, and there are fish of various species in the streams. The ocean is within a comparatively short distance and its shores abound in many species of Crustacea and mollusks, as well as in the various salt-water fish, all highly prized by the Indians.

The specific uses of each species and its mode of capture, together with other points of interest in connection with it, will be taken up in detail at appropriate points in the following pages. For the present purposes it will be sufficient to give lists of the principal mammals, birds, fishes, Crustacea, mollusks, reptiles, and amphibians which are found in the region.

These lists, like the list of trees and plants previously given, are by no means complete, since they include

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only the principal species with which the Indians are particularly concerned. Moreover, it is a source of regret that it is impossible, except in a very few instances, to give the scientific names of any of the species mentioned. It was originally intended that a collection should be made of all those forms of vegetal and animal life employed in any way by the Indians. In fact, a good beginning had been made in this matter, and considerable time had been spent in preparing mammal and bird skins during the first three months' residence on the river, but, unfortunately, during the author's illness from fever for nine weeks, these specimens were completely spoiled by insects and no time was available later to gather another collection. The only specimens saved were certain insects preserved in alcohol.

MAMMALS

English	Spanish	Cayapa
deer	venado	ma'na
wild hog	saino	awen-dû'cû, awen-dyû'cû
peccary	tatabara	na'-tcûcû, ne-tû'cû, ka'ne tyûcû
tame hog	puerco	kû''tcî, kô''tcî
(large rodent)	guanta	wala'mbû
(large rodent)	guatin	kô'yû, kû'yû
jaguar	tigre	kê'la, a-kê'la
black-marked species		pabañe'la
red-marked species		lakembî'lya
ocelot	tigrillo	tômañ-gê'la
puma	león	lyû-kê'la, lyû-kê'na
monkey	mono	wa'cû, wo'cû

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English	Spanish	Cayapa
monkey	mico, machin	cū'rī, cū'rī
howler monkey	mongon	bōyū'ngū
	cusumbi	wa'sē, wa'se
squirrel	ardilla	i-ya'mbū, ya'mbū
armadillo	armadillo	tcil-ya'mbū
rat (large species of wood rat)	raton	l'yō
rat (small species)		pakilla'la
	zorra	cī'ni

BIRDS

toucan	paliton	tcandū'tō (o)
toucan (small species)	pichilingo	pī'tcī (o)
grouse	perdiz	ū'ndūrūrū, ū'ndūlōtō (o)
turkey, wild	pava, drumaloma	ē'll
turkey, wild	pavon, cantona	ka'ntsū
turkey, domestic	pava	kastī'ya walya'pa
dove	paloma	mabō'kō (o) pastō'kō (o) wa'pū'pū (o)
buzzard	gallinazo	kū'ndūrūrū, petyū'tyū
pelican	alcatraz	nana'ka
	guacharaca	watcara'ka (o)
frigate bird		nyamtūwa'tū
hawk	gabilan	hūya'lyū
hawk	gabilan de machin	cūl hūya'lyū
hawk	gabilan de mono	wac hūya'lyū
	canchimalo	tcañgū'kō
	catanita, panchana	kī'lī-'ctcī

[1] As elsewhere among aboriginal peoples, onomatopoetic terms are of frequent occurrence among the Cayapa, the tendency being especially noticeable in bird names. Terms of this kind in the above list are indicated by means of (o) following them.

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	English	Spanish	Cayapa
136	parrot (large green)		lō'rō, alō'rō
192	parrot (small green)	catalina	kīs'' kīrrī
	macaw		o'kara

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

boa constrictor	guaicuana	kūrūkū'rū
boa constrictor	sobrecama	we'ū
alligator	lagarto	e'mbū
crocodile	caiman	e'lmbū
crocodile, young	tallnio	dī ī'cū
iguana	iguana	ara''pī
lizard (large species)	piande	kīmbū'ka
lizard (large species)	lagartilla	dūmbē'la
lizard (chameleon-like)		kapōtckē'rūn
salamander	salamanca	wacpē'nī
tree-toad or frog		pa'kata

FISH

shad	sabalo	awī'lī
sting-ray		pēpē''pū
		tyū-wī'lī
	verugate	antca'ma

MOLLUSKS

oyster	ostion	ostī'ū, ostrū'n
	pianqua	pī'ahgū, ārpla'lgūa
	chiripianqua	tcī'ripiahgūa
periwinkle		ka'kū
	almeja	tcū'ya

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CRUSTACEA

English	Spanish	Cayapa
crayfish	camaron	s'bitit, pi'ri
crayfish (another species)		kama da (?)
crab	cangrejo	ni'li, ni'li
crab (a particular species)		ngali ni'li
crab (a particular species)		kaia ni'li
crab (a particular species)		kaia'pa nili
	majuela	ma'pata

INSECTS

Many species of insects abound in the Cayapa region, though few of them directly concern the Indians in an economic way. In view of the fact that many of these insects are not mentioned later in these pages, it seems appropriate to enter more into detail at this point respecting certain of them than was necessary in dealing with plants and animals.

Among the insects worthy of particular mention are certain malevolent ones, such as centipedes, scorpions, tarantulas, ticks, stinging gnats and, above all, the mosquito, of which there are a number of species. Contrary to the conditions in many parts of the tropics, however, there seems to be a total absence in the Cayapa region of the yellow-fever bearing species of mosquito, as there is also of the plague-bearing flea. Hence this particular section of the tropics to the present time has been entirely free from these two dreaded maladies,

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which were observed, were a large, black, beaked beetle (*Rhynchophorus palmarum*), called kû'perû by the Cayapa, and a large white larva called kômu'cû by them.

Certain other insects, though of no special economic importance, are of interest to the Indians. One in particular is a large beetle (*Euchroma goliath* L. & G.) whose iridescent wing-covers are employed in making necklaces. There are also large, beautifully colored butterflies, dragonflies, and a large firefly (*Pyrophorus pellucens*), besides a host of other species of insects of greater or lesser interest.

Insects

English	Spanish	Cayapa
beetle (*Rhynchophorus palmarum*)		kû'perû
beetle (*Euchroma goliath* L. & G.)	cucaron	kabê'tsû
firefly (*Pyrophorus pellucens*)		mû'lûkû
bees		paba ta'nda ciñemi'skî ta'nda amûî a'ma
ant (a large, black, stinging ant)	conga	nyû'mî
larva (a large white larva)		kô'mucû
larva	rogoyo	ávî'
a worm or caterpillar	hualpe	tcîlî'lî

MINERALS

Among the natural resources of the country should be mentioned its minerals, certain of which are found

At the Negro village of Camarones, Indians wander about and visit casually the homes of many of the Negroes whom they know. Among themselves there are no casual visits to friends--there are really no friends, with the possible exception of some of the pupils at the Borbon Indian school. The language has no word for "friend" beyond the Spanish loan-word. There is family and not-family and, one does not visit family casually either. There must be a purpose beyond a desire just to visit. Dyadic relations are easily set up with the Negroes and are quasi-friendships that are quite clearly instrumental on both sides. I have no count but my decided impression is that penetration increases markedly between Indian and Negro. Negroes very often ask to become a god-parent for a minor ceremonial occasion when the child's nails are cut for the first time. The nail parings are placed in a cup of rum and drunk by the father and the Negro god-father. Small gifts are exchanged of little monetary value, and food is consumed along with the alcohol. Thenceforth at very irregular intervals, small presents will be exchanged. Gifting, while not especially generous on any level, showed an apparent increase with

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